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EXTRAORDINARY

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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RESOLUTIONS

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 30th November, 1955

No. 1(1)-T.B./55.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its Report on the continuance of protection to the Coated Abrasives Industry on the basis of an inquiry conducted by it under Sections 11 (e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) Protection to the coated abrasives industry need not be continued beyond 31st December, 1955. If at any time in the future, the industry finds itself unable to meet foreign competition, it may apply to Government for a fresh examination of its case.
- (2) Imports of emery, synthetic abrasive grains and kraft paper required for the manufacture of coated abrasives should continue to be allowed free of duty.
- (3) No restriction should be placed on imports of Turkish emery as indigenous synthetic emery grains produced by Shevaroy Bauxite Products Ltd. do not satisfy the requirements of the coated abrasives industry except to a very limited extent.
- (4) The Indian Standards Institution should expedite the formulation of standard specifications for all coated abrasives including water-proof abrasives and emery fillets.
- (5) The manufacturers should make their representations regarding the present procedure in respect of the concession as in (2) above to the Revenue Authorities direct, who may examine the possibility of allowing imports of emery, synthetic abrasive grains and kraft paper to be

cleared free of duty subject to production of a consumption certificate within a reasonable period.

2. Government accept recommendation (1) and steps will be taken to implement it. Attention of the Industry is invited to the latter part of the recommendation.

3. Recommendation (2) is under the consideration of Government. Pending final decision, the existing concession will continue.

4. As regards recommendation (3), Government have taken note of the Commission's views, which will be taken into account, along with other relevant factors, while framing the import policy from time to time.

5. Government also accept recommendation (4) and will take steps to implement it as far as possible.

6. The attention of the industry is invited to recommendation (5).

No. 3(3)-TB/55.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its Report on the continuance of protection to the aluminium industry on the basis of an inquiry undertaken by it under Sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) Protection to the aluminium industry may be continued for a further period of three years i.e., till the 31st December, 1958, and the existing levels of duty, viz., 30 per cent. *ad valorem* plus 5 per cent. of the total duty be maintained on (i) aluminium manufactures namely, plates, sheets, circles, strips and foil, including foil in any form or size ordinarily used as parts and fittings of teachests [I.C.T. item 66(a)] and (ii) aluminium in any crude form, including ingots, bars, blocks, slabs, billets, shots and pellets [I.C.T. item 66(1)].
- (2) Government may examine the feasibility of imposing a duty on the import of aluminium scrap.
- (3) Every plan or scheme envisaging increasing use of aluminium in industry should be carefully examined by Government and every application for waiver of duty or reduction in its quantum should likewise be carefully weighed to ensure that while such a concession results in the objective of increased consumption of the indigenous product in the long run, it does not, in the interim period, prejudice the development of the metal industry.
- (4) In the interest of our export trade, Government may take steps to ensure that only quality products of aluminium-ware are allowed for export.

2. Government accept recommendation (1) and will take suitable action to implement it.

3. Recommendation (2) is under examination and suitable action will be taken in due course.

4. Government also accept recommendations (3) and (4) and steps will be taken to implement them as far as possible.

No. 5(1)-T.B./55.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its Report on the continuance of protection to the Motor Vehicle Battery Industry beyond the 31st December, 1955, on the basis of an inquiry undertaken by it under Sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) Protection to the motor vehicle battery industry need not be continued beyond 31st December, 1955 when the present period of protection expires.
- (2) Conflicting evidence has been received from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Associated Battery Makers regarding the suitability of indigenous asbestos for the manufacture of battery containers. Further efforts are needed on the part of both the Council and the Company to establish the use of indigenous asbestos for this purpose.
- (3) The attention of the industry should be drawn to the desirability of having an effective organisation to look after its interests. The existing Association which failed to represent the case of the industry before the Commission does not seem to fulfil this need.
- (4) Two of the manufacturers, namely, Standard Batteries and Bharat Batteries have stated that their batteries are marked with the date of manufacture. The others have not yet adopted this practice and we reiterate our recommendation that the date of manufacture should be clearly indicated on each battery.
- (5) The rates of discount allowed to dealers have been found to be too high. The industry should try to reduce these rates and effect a corresponding reduction in the list prices.

2. Government accept recommendation (1) and will take steps to implement it in due course.

3. The attention of the Associated Battery Makers is invited to recommendation (2).

4. The attention of the industry is invited to recommendations (3), (4) and (5).

No. 17(2)-T.B./55.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its Report on the continuance of protection to the Steel Baling Hoops Industry beyond the 31st December, 1955, on the basis of an inquiry undertaken by it under Sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) Protection granted to the jute and cotton baling hoops industry need not be continued beyond 31st December, 1955.
- (2) Coir baling hoops should be assessed to the same rate of duty as jute and cotton baling hoops. Coir baling hoops falling at present under tariff item 63(14) should be brought under tariff item 63(34) and the item should be amended accordingly.

- (3) Cotton baling hoops should be decontrolled. The present technique of fixing selling prices and retention prices in the case of jute baling hoops should continue with proper periodic revision as long as control over iron and steel is in force.
- (4) Government should take suitable steps to assure an adequate supply of billets to registered producers of steel baling hoops.
- (5) The Indian Standards Institution should expedite the formulation of standard specifications for baling hoops. As and when revision of standard specifications is undertaken by the Institution, the Indian Central Cotton Committee should be associated, in so far as cotton baling hoops are concerned.
- (6) The Indian Standards Institution should include steel baling hoops in its detailed code for sea-worthy packing of cotton textiles and the interests concerned should take necessary steps to ensure conformity.

2. Government accept recommendations (1) and (2) and will take steps to implement them in due course. The Tariff Commission has observed that the industry is now well able to meet foreign competition and that the normal revenue rates of duty should act as a sufficient safeguard against any adverse trend in the foreign markets. The protective duties on cotton and jute baling hoops are accordingly being brought down, with immediate effect, to 24% *ad valorem* (standard) and 12% *ad valorem* (preferential) plus the surcharge applicable from time to time.

3. Government also accept recommendation (3) so far as it relates to jute baling hoops. As the demand for cotton baling hoops has revived recently, Government have decided to retain control over cotton baling hoops also.

4. Government also accept recommendations (4) and (5) and will take suitable steps to implement them as far as possible.

5. Recommendation (6) will be examined and suitable action will be taken in due course.

NOTIFICATION

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 30th November 1955

No. 17(2)-T.B./55.—WHEREAS the Central Government is satisfied after due inquiry that the duties chargeable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), in respect of the articles specified in Item No. 63(34) of the First Schedule to the said Act, and characterised as protective in the third column thereof, have become excessive for the purpose of securing the protection intended to be afforded by them to similar articles manufactured in India;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby reduces, with effect from the 30th November, 1955, the duties of customs on the said articles so that the duties chargeable shall from the said date be as specified in column (3) of the table annexed hereto.

TABLE

Item No. of Tariff (1)	Name of Article (2)	Rate of duty (3)
63(34)	Iron or steel hoops :—	
	(a) Jute baling hoops—	
	(i) of British manufacture	12% <i>ad valorem</i>
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	24% <i>ad valorem</i>
	(b) Cotton baling hoops—	
	(i) of British manufacture	12% <i>ad valorem</i>
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	24% <i>ad valorem</i>

RESOLUTIONS

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 30th November 1955

No. 17(4)-TB/55.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its Report on the continuance of protection to the Alloy, Tool and Special Steels Industry on the basis of an inquiry conducted by it under Sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) The protection granted to the alloy, tool and special steels industry need not be continued beyond 31st December, 1955.
- (2) Since tariff protection by itself will not be effective in securing the establishment of this industry, Government should take special measures to assist and encourage Mysore Iron and Steel Works and the rerolling mills having electric arc furnaces to take up the production of alloy, tool and special steels.
- (3) The industry may apply for restoration of tariff protection after the production of particular types of alloy, tool and special steels is established on a regular basis.
2. Government accept recommendation (1) and will take suitable steps to implement it.
3. Government have also taken note of recommendation (2) and steps will be taken to implement it as far as possible.
4. The attention of the industry is invited to recommendation (3).

No. 21(5)-T.B./55.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its Report on the continuance of protection to the Automobile Sparking Plug Industry beyond the 31st December, 1955 on the basis of an inquiry undertaken by it under sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) The existing protective duty of 92½ per cent. *ad valorem* standard (and 85 per cent. *ad valorem* preferential for sparking plugs of British manufacture adapted for use in motor trucks) should be continued up to 31st December,

1956. The scheme of protection should be reviewed, and the rate of duty revised, if necessary, when adequate data about the actual cost of production of central electrodes become available.

- (2) In order to encourage the domestic industry to implement its manufacturing programme, it should be assured of protection for a period of 5 years from 31st December, 1955.
 - (3) The protected categories of sparking plugs should be described in the Indian Customs Tariff as "Sparking plugs of 14 mm. and 18 mm. sizes, including the resistor types but excluding integrally screened types" without any distinction as to the types of engines or vehicles in which the plugs are used.
 - (4) Insulators (not fitted with central electrodes) imported for use in the manufacture of sparking plugs should be exempted from duty for a period of one year. In the meanwhile the industry should take steps to evolve a concrete project for manufacturing insulators in the country.
 - (5) Imports of sparking plugs should be allowed only to the extent required to bridge the gap between the estimated demand and indigenous production.
 - (6) Government should make arrangements for the periodical testing of the quality of indigenous sparking plugs. The manufacturers should also get their products periodically tested by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
 - (7) Government purchases of sparking plugs should as far as possible be made from indigenous sources.
2. Government accept recommendations (1) and (2) and will take suitable steps to implement them.
3. Government accept recommendation (3) with the modification that sparking plugs for use exclusively in agricultural tractors will be excluded from the scope of protection.
4. Government also accept recommendations (4), (6) and (7) and will take suitable action to implement them as far as possible.
5. Government have taken note of recommendation (5) and it will be considered along with other relevant factors while formulating the import policy from time to time.
6. The attention of the industry is invited to the latter parts of recommendations (4) and (6).

NOTIFICATION

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 30th November 1955

No. 21(5)-T.B./55.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby directs that with immediate effect there shall be levied on the articles specified in column (1) of the Table hereto annexed, when imported into India or the said State, a duty of customs of such amount as is specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof.

THE TABLE

Name of articles	Amount of duty of customs (inclusive of the duty chargeable under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, and any additional duty leviable under any other law for the time being in force)
(1)	(2)
The following articles and parts thereof adapted exclusively for use as parts and accessories of motor cycles and motor scooters, namely,—	
Sparkign plugs of 14 mm. and 18 mm. sizes including the resistor types but excluding integrally screened types.	
(i) of British manufacture.	85 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
(ii) not of British manufacture.	92½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>

K. B. LALL, Jt. Secy.

